

The Washington Times

(MORNING, EVENING, AND SUNDAY)
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WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 8, 1896.



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postage will not be returned.

Publicity the Greatest Factor

The Star Must Soon With-
draw Another Misrepresenta-
tion—The Times
Has the Largest Circulation.

It is generally understood that capital,
energy and experience will make almost
any business venture profitable, but with-
out publicity neither of these requisites
could insure success. Publicity, there-
fore, is the first and most important factor
in prosperity, and the business man
who understands how to advertise without
throwing away money is generally sure to
succeed. In the struggle for publicity, dis-
cussing advertisements have long since ceased
to be a novelty, and the daily brings their ads. more frequently
under the eyes of readers, and on this same
principle, the Times, with its two editions
a day, gives advertisers greater publicity
than its less modern, one-time-a-day con-
temporaries. It keeps advertisers constantly
in the public mind, and is certain to
bring them larger and more satisfactory re-
sults.

Several months ago the Times compelled
the Star to withdraw its misleading and
false statement that its circulation was
larger than that of all the other Washington
dailies combined, and it is about time that
another of its misrepresentations should go
through the sword-swallowing process. Last Saturday the Star published the fol-
lowing:

"The circulation of the Star is many
thousands in excess of any other Wash-
ington paper, and is believed to be fully five
times that of any afternoon contemporary."

The aggregate circulation of the Star
last week, according to its sworn state-
ment, was 189,749; that of the Times was
243,464, or 53,715 larger than that of
the Star. As will be seen by the statement
given below, the circulation of the Times
is also sworn to, and in all fairness is as
worthy of belief as that of the Star. In-
asmuch as one of these statements is in-
correct, the Times calls upon the Star to
submit its circulation books to a committee
of well-known citizens for comparison
with those of the Times, and let the verdict
of that committee establish the misrepresen-
tation made in the above clipping from the
Star.

Meantime everybody will read the Times,
because it is an up-to-date, live, progressive
newspaper, and one that does not
stoop to innuendo to figure a conspiracy.

The Circulation of the Times for
the week ending February 2, 1896,
was as follows:

Monday, January 27.....	37,017
Tuesday, January 28.....	36,947
Wednesday, January 29.....	36,902
Thursday, January 30.....	36,982
Friday, January 31.....	36,476
Saturday, February 1.....	37,051
Sunday, February 2.....	21,091

Total.....243,464
I solemnly swear that the above is
a correct statement of the daily cir-
culation of THE WASHINGTON
TIMES for the week ended February
2, 1896, and that all the copies were
actually sold or mailed for a valuable
consideration and delivered to bona-
fide purchasers or subscribers; also,
that none of them were returned or
remain in the office undelivered.

J. MILTON YOUNG, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me
this 3d day of February, A. D. 1896.
ERNEST G. THOMPSON,
Notary Public.

The Preachers and the Newspapers.

(Kansas City Star.)
It may be said in general terms that
the preacher who assaults, attacks, belabors,
assails or unduly criticizes the press of this
country is, to use what is possibly a slangy,
yet most expressive phrase, "off." It is
usually "way off" on his alleged facts, and
further "off" on his application. If not in-
tentionally wrong he is greatly mistaken;
if not a willful assaulter he puts himself in
the attitude of one who is abusive without
being intelligent. The preacher who abuses
the newspapers is guilty of various sins of
omission and commission in doing so, but
his most glaring offense is ingratitude. He
is really assailing his best friend, the friend
of his church and all the churches and of the
"cause" generally.

History in Politics.

(Philadelphia Record.)
In 1848 the Whig predecessors of the
Republican party shrewdly threw over-
board their tariff champion, Henry Clay,
and nominated for the Presidency a hero
of the Mexican war, to the warring of which
they had been opposed. A like dilemma con-
fronts the Republicans in 1896. They are
not only embarrassed by a successful Demo-
cratic tariff, but they are divided on the
other question.

To Word-Scarred Heroes of the War.

Now that the Talbert-Barrett squabble has been hap-
pily ended without invoking the assistance of a coroner
it would not be out of place to ascertain where such
sword-swallowing heroes come from. The war of the re-
bellion seems to have developed two distinct types of
battle-worn warriors. One bore arms and made the con-
test extremely unpleasant as long as the war lasted, and
the other is continuing the fight and attempting to per-
petuate its bitterness by provoking such scenes as took
place in Congress yesterday. It is true that history would
have recorded the incidents of the rebellion and kept alive
its memory in a reasonably satisfactory manner, but with-
out our Talberts and Barretts the country would never
have been given opportunity to know how such heroes feed
and fatten on bloodthirsty recollections.

In addition to a remarkable ability to measure words
in scrappy combat, Mr. Talbert possesses the charming
faculty of devouring Yankees as a safety valve to his
effervescent nature. He may continue to contend that
secession was right; that slavery is only one degree re-
moved from godliness, and that the ashes of a dead con-
federacy are more sacred than the fires of national patri-
otism, but he cannot conceal the fact that the real cause of
his bullet-chasing conduct is the pride he feels in being a
hero, a veritable man-slayer, a warrior of bloodstained
reputation. He likes to shake hands with himself on this
question, and there seems to be no reasonable way of pre-
venting his enjoyment of this method of crowning him-
self a demi-god.

But there is a way of sitting down on the word-
scarred veterans of the North and South who are contin-
ually reviving the misfortunes and bitterness of the war.
Their efforts should be discontinued and their bravado
ignored, and they should be given to understand by all
friends of peace and prosperity that the ocean is not deep
enough to bury such boasting. It may be a little severe to
cut short their wordy careers, but in the interest of
national harmony they should be emphatically squelched.

Civil Service Reform in the District.

Practical application of the principles
of civil service reform to the offices of the
District government and to those of the
reformer of deeds and registers of wills, as
proposed in the bill introduced by Senator
Lodge, would be a logical and proper corollary
to their operations in all departments
of the general government. So
good reason is conceivable why the offices
mentioned should form an exception to the
general rule, and there are quite a number
of good and sufficient reasons why the
proposed change is highly desirable.

Through the operations of the civil ser-
vice law it has come to pass that mem-
bers of Congress have not as much portra-
ge directly at their disposal as formerly,
and they are put to their trumps fre-
quently to make good election promises.
After they have exhausted all other
resources to gratify some importunate con-
stituent and fail, they fall back upon the
District government. There they are still
potent in some degree, for District officials
try to keep the good will of men whose

votes determine matters of consequence,
and thus it has happened that in consid-
eration of a direct or implied promise of
legislative favor outsiders have been ap-
pointed to places that should be filled by
bona fide residents of the District only.

This, however, is only one, and perhaps
the least, of the evils of the matter. The
reform should be introduced in order to
secure for the people of the District the
very best possible men for the transac-
tion of the municipal business. Ascer-
tained fitness, good moral character, in-
dustrious application to work, intelligent
discharge of duties, ought to determine
appointments to and retention in office.
There should be no appointment for the
sake of carrying favor with anyone, no
promotion for anything save a good record,
no discharge except upon proper charges
of unfitness or improper conduct. The
enactment of Senator Lodge's bill
would be a means to so regulate the per-
sonnel of the District government as to
insure the best results.

Americans in Cuba.

In spite of all the "dead lines" that have
been drawn across the Island of Cuba by
the Spanish general, the insurgent lead-
ers, Gomez and Maceo, whom these lines
were intended to keep apart, have joined
forces in the province of Havana and are
said to have won a good fighting contin-
gent of four thousand men. This proves
two things—the resourcefulness and strate-
gic ability of the two commanders and the
sympathy of the people of the island,
outside of the city of Havana, with the in-
surgent cause. If this sympathy were
not active, the insurgent hosts could not
move from one point to another in absolute
defiance of "trachas" and all other con-
tinuities without their maneuvers being
made known to some of the Spanish com-
manders who swarm on the island.

In view of this state of affairs the
happening recognition by the United States
of the Cuban republic as a legitimate
government has served to increase the bitterness of
the Spanish population of Havana against
the American residents of the city, and the

latter deem it advisable to have the pro-
tection of an American man-of-war. There
is little doubt that the volunteers would
not be respected by persons if once their
passions were inflamed and the situation
of Americans might become extremely per-
ilous. Under such circumstances it would
be incumbent, of course, upon this govern-
ment to give its citizens, resident in Havana,
all the protection possible, but the effort
to do so would not be unlikely to lead to
rather serious complications, which might
require the presence of a much larger naval
force.

Spain would probably construe the ap-
proach of a United States fleet as a demon-
stration in favor of the Cuban insurgents.
Even though assurances were to be given
by our government of strict neutrality,
their attitude of the Spanish mind would
be dangerous, and the least incautious act
might precipitate a conflict. With all
these contingencies in view, the possibility
of trouble off the Cuban coast are un-
pleasantly prominent.

Wheelmen and Good Roads.

The meeting of the national assembly of
the League of American Wheelmen, which
will begin in Baltimore on Monday, will
naturally arouse a great deal of interest
in Washington, where thousands of persons
are devoted to the "silent steed," and its
deliberations will be followed with much
attention. Apart from the purely profes-
sional business to be transacted, there is
one topic for discussion to which the con-
vention will devote an entire day. This is
the subject of good roads.

With the exception of farmers no class
of people are more interested in good
roads than the men and women who either
for pleasure or business, traverse the high-
ways of the country on bicycles. To them
the difference between a good road and a
bad one is a matter of more or less enjoy-
ment, more or less expense for repairs of
wheels, or more or less loss of time. They
should speak with no uncertain tone re-
garding this matter, and the action of the
national league should have in view re-
flex action on the part of State organiza-
tions.

Foraker "Hogging the Stage."

(New York Sun.)
The chief peculiarity of Joseph Benson
Foraker, the leading heavy man in Ohio
politics at present, seems to be his in-
extinguishable propensity to take the center of
the stage, to suit himself in the midst of his
audience, and to observe in a voice of earth-
quake. In fact, this peculiarity not only
endangers the footlights, but it makes all
the other people in the cast, and especially
the hero, Major McKinley, continually nerv-
ous. As long as there is a pair of hands
chopping in the pit this melodramatic actor
will try to occupy the center, plumb and
net.

New York Papers.

(Detroit Free Press.)
Some of the New York papers are anxious
that this government should do almost
anything but stand by the doctrine of
foreign aggression, which it has declared
and the enforcement of which is essential
to national preservation. Some of them
have gone so far that they would best
please the general public by removing their
plants to London.

Republicans and the Money Issue.

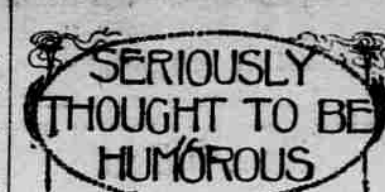
(Louisville Courier-Journal.)
The leaders of the party, and especially
those who aspire to the Presidency, are
vocal on this subject. They still sing
the praise of the party, but say nothing of
its being in the clutch of the silverites, who
have given notice that they will quit it
next June unless it declare unequivocally
for the debasement of the currency. They
have admitted so long to the rule of the
mining camps that it is not surprising that
such men as Senator Chandler are seeking
a modus vivendi with them for the coming
campaign.

His Secret Hopes.

(Seattle Post-Intelligencer.)
Ex-Gov. McKinley says he is going to set-
tle down and practice law, but the bettings
that he won't order a very expensive shag
until after the middle of June.

Just Give Him a Chance.

(Arlington Globe.)
If you think a man has no troubles, you
will find it is because you have never given
him a chance to tell them.



Quoted Biblical Authority.

"Yes, sah, you kin stoly er distonah to
yer parents; you am no moah my son."
"Is dis de way yer practis de word ob
de Lawd?"

"De good Book hit say, 'If de right hand
offend de left cut it off.'"

"But de priest, Jerrydab, he say,
'Er Ethiopian cannot change his skin.'"

Seasonable
Now Pegasus, the poet, mounts,
He speeds up Parnassus' steep incline,
And pens his annual valentine.

Bond Receipts.
Yavcoob—What for is dat flag signal
over de Treasury already?

Hans—I believe they expect some gold
wave pretty soon sometimes.

The Coal Combine.
And now the agonizing thought
Comes to me o'er and o'er,
When all the coal is gone I thought,
How can I lay some more?

Both Numerically Small.
The hairs of a bald-headed patron
Correspond with his seat at the show;
For the former, though numbered, are
meager,
And the latter in the very first row.

Two Ways of Looking at It.
"You should not lose your temper, dear,
Henceforward, please, now mind it."
"I wish that yours," she looked severe,
"You'd lose and never find it."

Good Enough Now.
I want a situation,
I want a very kind;
I want a situation—
I'd take the one I had.

It Was the Second.
Ethel—You say he died of yellow fever?
Physician—Yes, he had it twice.
Ethel; how dreadful! What attack
killed him?

Those Sudden Changes in the Weather.
The paragraph of the day
Essays a rainy roundelay.
But ere his lines in print appear
The sun is shining bright and clear.

Perforce, this makes him rather weary,
To read his one of weather dreary
When cloudless is the sky;
So, dashing off a sonnet cherry,
Of bright, crisp winter days and cherie,
He makes another try.

But as the poem goes to press,
The sky assumes a heaviness,
And ere the paper's on the street
The weather's changed to sleet and sleet.

Effort of the News.
If you miss any news in the evening
edition look in the list below. What
you are looking for was probably
published in this morning's edition,
and as the Times never repeats
you'll have to take both editions to
get all the news as quick as it hap-
pens.

HAD A DUEL OF WORDS.
Barrett-Talbert Sensational Episode Fol-
lowed by Another.

MORE ANSWERS WANTED.
Senator Fracy Has New Questions for
Postmaster General.

AFTER THE OTHER DUCK.
President Cleveland Left Late Last Night
for Quantico.

STILL TICKET WAS NAMED.
They Will Be Chances Selects the Senate
Officers.

WONT CALL OUT TROOPS.
Senatorial Situation in Kentucky a Lit-
tle Less Desperate.

GOMEZ AND MACEO UNITE.
Their Forces Together Number Over
14,000 Men.

CANAL DOES NOT PROSPER.
Discouraging Report on Nicaragua Proj-
ect by Engineers.

FEELS HAD FIRST DAY.
He Very Nearly Had an Appeal on His
Hands.

FIGURES THAT GET BONDS.
They Will Be Expected to 750 Persons
Above 140,000.

WILLIAM B. ENGLISH DEAD.
Candidate for Vice President in Ticket
with Gen. Hancock.

ELEVEN PROBABLY LOST.
Further Details of the Bridge Disaster
at Potomac Creek.

DOCTOR WAS IN THE CASE.
Dr. Chase's Presence in Pearl Bryan
Murder Mystery.

SIGNED BY CLEVELAND.
Territorial Anti-Price Fighting Bill Be-
comes a Law.

DONOHUE'S CLOSE CALL.
Injunctive of the Baltimore Skater, Gave
Him a Hurt Knee.

PASSED THE MAJIN BILL.
Only One of Two Votes Recorded
Against It.

AMONG THE SERI INDIANS.
Mr. McGee Tells of His Desperate Visit
to Canibals.

IN PIPING TIMES OF PEACE.
Warriors and Soldiers Merged at the Army
and Navy Assembly.

EPWORTH MASS MEETINGS.
District Board of Control Arranges for
the Spring Series.

ALLEN WAXED PATHOTIC.
Popular Senator Supported the Cleve-
land-McKinley Ticket.

SOCIETY WOMEN URGED IT.
Alaskan Island as Site for Contagious
Diseases Hospital.

WANT QUALITY IMPROVED.
Proposed Amendments to the New Gas
Company's Bill.

GIRLS WORKING IN A MINE.
A Reprehensible Introduction of For-
eign Customs on American Soil.

ATHLETIC CONSTITUTION.
Four athletic young girls find employ-
ment at a small coal mine in the Mahoning
valley, miles from Shamokin.

MASS FORTIFIED.
The colliery is owned and operated by Joseph
Mans, a hard working German, who says
he has simply introduced the custom of
the fatherland in having his four daughters
assist him in preparing the fuel for market.

THE GIRLS ARE SIX-FOOTERS, good looking
and well formed, each turning the scale at
about 200 pounds. Katie, aged twenty
years, has charge of the breakers; Annie,
aged sixteen, runs the mine pumps and
breaker engine like a veteran engineer;
Lizzie, aged eighteen, drives mule carts to
a gin for the purpose of hoisting the coal
from the shaft, and Mary, aged nineteen,
sees that the slate is picked from the coal
by her little brothers, whom she helps in
the work.

The girls wear short skirts, not bloomers,
as might be supposed.
Mans formerly worked in the mine at
Shamokin, but during the last twelve years,
with the assistance of his wife, who runs
the farm, and their daughters at the mine,
he has managed to buy this coal mine and a
large amount of timber land besides.



N. D. BORDEN of Verandina, Cuba, is
at the Raleigh. Mr. Borden is a promi-
nent sympathizer with the insurgents,
and is confident that the freedom of Cuba is
but the question of a short time.

I DO not think that I have any more super-
stitions in my make-up than a majority
of the people," remarked a well-known
government official, at Willard's last night.
"but Friday and the figure 13 make a
combination too strong for mortal man."

"I will tell you why I say this if you
promise not to publish my name, for if it
became generally known I would never
hear the last of it. A month or two ago I
had occasion to write an important business
letter—one to which I awaited the reply
with a good deal of interest."

"I had hardly commenced by epistle
when I happened to think it was Friday.
The thought came into my mind that if
this was a bad day to start on a journey, why
should it not also be a bad day to start a
letter. And then I glanced at the date. It
was the 13th of the month."

"I stopped writing for a few moments
and seriously thought of postponing the
operation until the next day. I finally
overcame my fears, however, and the letter
was sent. Now here comes the strange part
of the story. I have never received an
answer to that communication, although
I have sent several reminders."

"I know that the letter reached its des-
tination safely, and was delivered to the
party to whom it was addressed. Can you
explain why no answer was received?"
Well, I am, Friday, the 13th of the month,
is a 'jinx.' I don't suppose these two com-
bines of hard luck together very often,
but when they do look out. The very at-
mosphere is filled with the bad luck germs."

"It seems strange to me," remarked the
clerk of a downtown hotel this morn-
ing, "that traveling men, who have to
handle considerable sums of money while on
their trips, do not provide themselves with
cashier's certificates. Instead of using
checks. There are lots of places where such
certificates could be cashed and where checks
would not be worth the paper they are
written on."

W. B. GILL of Philadelphia, superin-
tendent of the Eastern Division of
the Western Union Telegraph Com-
pany, is a guest at the Raleigh.

ATTENTION was attracted to a "fa-
kir" on the Avenue yesterday after-
noon by the crowd gathered around
him. The man was selling what he called
a reproducing varnish, and many stray
cliques found their way into his pocket. His
outfit consisted of a bottle filled with a
colorless liquid, a small brush, a pad of
white paper, an ordinary teaspoon and
pieces of newspapers containing illustra-
tions.

He would take one of the newspaper cuts,
brush the liquid on with the brush, and
then lay it flat downward on the pad of
paper, rub it vigorously with the spoon.
The result was the picture was reproduced
on the paper. "There is another
sample of how the American public loves
to be fooled," remarked a gentleman in the
crowd.

"Any one can take a little soap and water
and reproduce pictures as well as that man
is doing, and it wouldn't cost them 10 cents
a bottle, either."

Form an idea of how many people
are out of employment you should
be on the Avenue afternoons about
3:30 o'clock," remarked an observing in-
dividual yesterday. "As soon as the cry
of 'Times' is heard hundreds of men buy
papers, eagerly scan the want columns, and
if they see any vacancy that they can fill,
go off post haste after it. Sometimes it is
really touching to note the expressions
on their faces as these unemployed try to
find consolation in the columns of the news-
papers."

W. B. FRACY of Toronto, Ontario,
was at Willard's yesterday. Mr.
Fracy is connected with the Cana-
dian government, and visited this country
on official business.

G. E. J. CONEY, who is known to
have been the leader of the Com-
munees and the father-in-law of
Carl Browne, is in the city. The general
attracted a great deal of attention in
the lobby of the National Hotel yesterday af-
ternoon, and speculation was rife as to
the purpose of his visit.

"Maybe he is here to sue Browne for
libel," suggested a citizen who finds the
local society more agreeable than that of
his home. "Have any of you seen the pic-
ture that Browne has just given to
Coxey's daughter and which is on exhibi-
tion in one of the Avenue store windows?"
he continued. "It is a most atrocious trav-
esty on art. To appreciate it you must
see it. One thing I admire, though, is
Browne's nerve. At the bottom of the pic-
ture is a card bearing the inscription,
'Painted by Carl Browne.' If the paint-
ing is true to nature Carl should give up
trying to make a living through the me-
dium of art and go into the museum busi-
ness. If Coxey has any family pride he
will say that and remove it for-
ever from public gaze."

The American mind may be amused by
4,453 different kinds of patented games
and toys.

Inventors of military accoutrements,
harness and the like, have taken out 485
patents. The dentists of this country have
at their command 1,283 patent in-
struments of processes.

The builder has a choice of 596 patent
cranes or derricks with which to do his
work. There are 1,549 machines or de-
vices for the manufacture of conlage,
twine and string. The manufacture of
stationery may be carried on by the aid of
4,532 patented machines.

The American roof may be covered by
any one of 668 patent roofings. For
the propulsion of steamships 1,583 ap-
pliances have been patented. There are
2,208 different contrivances for the pur-
pose of spinning thread.

Knives, forks and spoons are protected
by patents to the number of 2,103. There
are 8,883 models of different kinds of steam
boilers in our Patent Office. There are
patents for scrubbing brushes and brooms
to the number of 3,184.

There are 4,854 patents for the manufac-
ture of furniture other than chairs. New
Jersey has one inventor to every 1,557
of its population. There are 2,188 tools
used, or which may be used, in stone
working. Patents on explosives have been
issued to the number of 500.

The builders of tall houses have 1,639
elevators to choose from. Paper mache
goods have been patented to the number of
3,351. Of air and gas engines 1,025 differ-
ent varieties have been patented. Cannons,
guns, pistols and projectiles are protected
by 268 patents. One hundred and ninety
patents have been issued for paving.

There are 4,240 models of patented
pumps in the Washington office. Watch
and clock-making is encouraged by 3,640

P. I. C.

You'd
Better
Make
Sure of
Getting
Here
Today
By Coming
The First
Thing
This Morning.

There are bargains in
every department. Not
the ordinary kind that are
all bluff and bluster—but
the Saks kind—real re-
ductions from regular
prices.

Saks and Company.

Pa. Ave. and 7th St.
"Saks' Corner."

AMUSEMENTS.

LAFAYETTE SQUARE OPERA HOUSE.

And the Italian Company from the city of
Rome, under the direction of Henry C. Miner
and Joseph Brooks. Two performances only.
Monday, "SIGNORA DALLI CAMILLE."
Tuesday, "CASA PATERNA."

Wednesday, Feb. 10, "CASA PATERNA."
Thursday, Feb. 11, "CASA PATERNA."
Friday, Feb. 12, "CASA PATERNA."

Sat. Mat., "MOULIE DE CLAUDIO."
Feb. 13, "MOULIE DE CLAUDIO."